

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXII..... No. 293

AMUSEMENTS—TOMORROW EVENING.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—NADIE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RIP VAN WINKLE—GUMMERS OF MORGAN.

MIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—STILL WATER RUN DRY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—DORIAN.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—THE GRAND DUCCHES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DEVIL'S AUCTION.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASIUM, EQUESTRIAN, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 20th street.—CINDERELLA—FRA DIAVOLO.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—WHITE COTTON—NADIE'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—KRYPTOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, ECSTASIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 101 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NADIE MINSTRELS, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 42 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, PASTORALS, &c.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth street.—MINSTRELS, FARCES, &c.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE FUGITIVE.

DODWORTH'S HALL—ADVENTURES OF MR. BROWN.

MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—TAN FRANCIS, &c.

FINE ART GALLERIES, 84 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DON BUCHFALO.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, October 20, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegrams through the Atlantic cable, dated at a late hour on Friday night, we learn that the aspect of the Italian-Roman question was still menacing, although not materially changed. Garibaldi's invaders were still crossing the frontier line from Italy, and many of the subjects of the Pope were enrolling in the ranks of the revolutionists. The Italian troops remained on guard on the dividing line. The insurgents claimed successes in the field. They had taken the town of Orte—not Otis, as reported—on the right bank of the Tiber, and, by holding the railroad, severed the communication between Rome and Florence. The press and people of Italy clamored for Rome. Napoleon was prepared to defend the Pope, and complained of the action of the Italian Cabinet. Spain dispatched a frigate to the Roman waters. Florence and Paris remained excited. It was reported in London that a revolution had taken place in Rome. A joint occupation of Rome by Italy and France was spoken of in London.

The cable news report of yesterday states that Senator Rattazzi, the Italian Premier, has pledged himself to occupy Rome whenever the French fleet sails for the Pontefical forts.

The Fenians made several unsuccessful attempts to burn the police barracks in Chester, England, and the authorities remained on the alert.

Cornals closed at 80½ in London and 70½ in New York.

The Liverpool cotton market was active and firmer, middling uplands closing at 8½ pence. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions heavy.

The toll rate of charge by the Atlantic cable will, it is expected, be reduced fully fifty per cent by the 1st of November.

Our special correspondents in Europe furnish very interesting reports of the progress of events, and in detail of our cable telegrams to the 5th of October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special despatches from Havana state that the police, on the night of the 17th inst., surprised and captured the members of a Masonic lodge while assembled for business. The prisoners, at Santiago de Cuba, attempted to escape on the night of the 19th inst., but were overpowered by the troops, who killed one and wounded three of them.

The extra appropriation of the last Congress for the expenses of reconstruction has been expended. The amount paid out in the Southern Districts is estimated at \$1,575,000, which exceeds the appropriation, and leaves a deficiency to be made good at the next session.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has written a letter in reply to Rev. Thomas Vickers, in which he declares that the Pope has never been opposed to progress; that it is a state slander to say the Catholic Church is opposed to the circulation of the Bible; and that he himself is opposed to a union of church and State, and prefers the condition of the church in the United States to its condition in Italy, France or Spain.

Officer McMehey of the Eighth precinct attempted last night to arrest a courtman named Jany Wright, who was intoxicated and acting in a disorderly manner at the corner of Canal and Mercer streets. The woman turned upon the officer and stabbed him in the left jugular vein with the large blade of an ordinary pocket knife, indic-

ing a wound from which he died in fifteen minutes. The woman attempted to stab another officer who had gone to the assistance of McMehey, but he struck the knife from her hand with his baton and succeeded in effecting her arrest.

The Old School Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore is in session at Georgetown, D. C. A special committee yesterday reported against an organic reunion of the old and new school branches of the denomination on the ground that the two got along more harmoniously while separated.

The National Base Ball Club of Washington have commenced another tour; this time through the Eastern States.

The chances for a conservative success at the coming elections in Richmond, Va., are considered very good. The registration lists show a majority of only nine hundred and sixty-one for the negroes, of whom five hundred probably do not belong to the corporation, and two hundred have forgotten the names under which they registered. The canvass is going on actively and money is freely spent.

The Jerome Park race closed yesterday. During the four days of their continuance the course was visited by 25,000 persons and 8,700 vehicles. There were four races yesterday, the first of which, a hurdle, was won by Red Dick; the second, a mile heat for two and three years old, by No. 3; the third, a grand national handicap for all ages, by Local, and the fourth, a dash of four miles, by Morrissey.

Jay Cooke has published a lengthy letter in a Sandusky (Ohio) paper, defending the national banking system and urging its perpetuation.

A prize fight took place yesterday in East Hartford, Conn., at which a large crowd was assembled.

A man named Frederick Powers, who has been missing from his residence at Fitchburg, Mass., for several days, was found yesterday, murdered, and buried in a sand bank, with several stabs on his body and a gag in his mouth.

Six thousand persons have signed petitions to the Governor General of Canada for the release of Father McMahon, the Fenian.

The number of interments from yellow fever in Mobile for the week ending yesterday was twenty-one, and for the twenty-four hours ending last evening five. Rev. C. A. Davis, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, died at Memphis yesterday of yellow fever.

The Louisiana State Fair, which was announced to come off at Baton Rouge on the 5th of November, has been postponed to the 23d of December.

The publication of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion* newspaper was resumed yesterday morning.

The stock market was heavy and unsettled yesterday. Government securities were firm. Gold closed at 144½.

Extreme quietude was the chief characteristic of the markets yesterday, the business, save in a few instances, being confined to the immediate necessities of buyers, and prices of some articles experienced a heavy decline. Coffee was dull and heavy. Cotton was in fair demand and ½c higher.

On "Change the four market was dull and 10c, a 40c per boll lower. Wheat was less active and 2c, a 3c lower, while corn and oats were also lower.

Pork was quiet and decidedly lower, closing 75c per boll lower than yesterday. Beef and lard were heavy and quiet. Whiskey was dull but steady. Freight were quiet and rates were easier. Petroleum closed firm.

The Situation in Europe.

Our news from Europe does not become more peace-assuring as the days roll on. Each successive day brings us fresh news, and the fresher the news the greater is the occasion for alarm. What at one time seemed a simple filibustering movement has assumed not only a national but an international character. It is now certain that if Napoleon does not interfere by landing an armed force on the Papal territory, or by an unmistakable threat that he will do the same, Victor Emmanuel will be master in Rome, and the Pope and his cardinals will be compelled to shift for themselves as they best can. The insurrectionary party are winning successes. Nearer and still more near do they come to the City of the Seven Hills. Weaker and still more weak, notwithstanding reinforcement from France and Spain, become the defenders of the Papacy. It will not surprise us to learn at any moment that Rome is captured, and, by the universal acclamation of its citizens and the unanimous voice of the Italian people declared the capital of the Italian kingdom.

It is not to be denied, however, that doubt and difficulty remain. Much depends on the course which Victor Emmanuel may choose to follow. Much also depends on the action of Napoleon. Victor Emmanuel and his government are evidently in some perplexity. They know not what to do. They wish Rome, they fear Napoleon. They have been neutral, as far as neutrality has been possible. They have, in fact, been more than neutral.

It was not necessary, in carrying out the terms of the September Convention, that they should capture Garibaldi. In their extreme desire, however, to be on friendly terms with the French government, they did capture him; and it is now a question whether, in his desire to please France, Victor Emmanuel has not committed a grand mistake. The Italian government have not only not done what some people think they ought to have done, but the reverse; and the result of their policy is that while they have alienated the Italian people they have not won the approbation of France. Whether at this moment they have retrieved their position by prompt action we cannot tell. All that we can say is that the best thing for Italy and for Rome is that, in order to prevent unnecessary bloodshed, Victor Emmanuel should at once occupy Rome and make an appeal to Europe to aid him in the settlement of the question.

Much, we have said, depends upon the action of Napoleon. He has threatened to interfere by force of arms. The Toulon fleet is ready, and everything, we are told, depends upon the answer which he awaits from the Italian government. If the answer is to his mind, his ships and troops will remain where they are; if not, they will sail at once to the Papal coast. What answer the Italian government may return to him we know not; it may be favorable or it may not. If the rumor prove to be correct that Garibaldi has escaped from Caprea, it matters less what be the character of the answer; for the matter will, to a large extent, be taken out of Victor Emmanuel's hands. The true king of Italy, it will then be found, is Garibaldi, not Victor Emmanuel. In other words, a compromise with France will be found to be impossible. Italy will appeal to Europe, whatever Victor Emmanuel may do; and Prussia, Russia and England will be compelled to admit that the settlement of the Roman question is as much their affair as the affair of France. Garibaldi's reappearance on the scene, if nothing else will do, it will render the question European, and will enlist the existing Powers, one and all, in its settlement. A European congress will then, for the first time since 1816, have a meaning and a purpose.

There are few statesmen of the day who see farther, and with less unnecessary enthusiasm, than the present occupant of the Foreign Office in Great Britain. Lord Stanley is a watchful, a wary and a wise diplomatist. Few living men, if any, know modern Europe better than he. His opinion, therefore, is entitled to consideration; Lord Stanley does not dread a European war. Lord Stanley does not look at isolated facts, but at all the facts and circum-

stances of the case. We can see no reason which can justify his lordship's conclusion unless it be this, that the worst phase which this Roman question can assume is a phase which shall command European attention and interest—a phase which shall render a congress necessary, and that the result of this congress will be peace. It is all very well to talk of extensive war preparations, of boundary lines, of the ambition of France, of the necessity which is laid upon Napoleon; but as we refused to see any sufficient cause of a European war in the Luxembourg difficulty, so do we now refuse to see any sufficient cause of a European war in this fresh "Question Romaine." We can see no reason to differ from Lord Stanley. Already the unity of the Italian Peninsula may be regarded as virtually accomplished, and fears of a European war may be abandoned.

The Sunday Herald—Theatrical and Church Matters.

We have come to the conclusion that six days in the week is time enough to devote to the theatres, gayeties and revelries of this wicked world, and that one day, as ordained, should be devoted to religion and religious matters. The Devil has a decided advantage, and monopolizes nearly the whole week. We intend, as far as our individual efforts go, to limit this monopoly. We shall no longer publish in the Sunday Herald any notices or criticisms of the Devil's doings at the theatres. On the contrary, our readers may purify and prepare themselves for religious notices, with reports and comments on doings at the churches. We might be disposed to drop politics, even, on the Sabbath if the public were ready for that; but neither the preachers nor congregations, to say nothing of the public at large, are prepared for such an innovation. In fact, a great many go to church to hear politics preached, and the preachers have lately been very much disposed to indulge their congregations, as well as their own fancies, with political discourses. No; the religious world would not be satisfied were we to refuse to dish up on Sunday the usual amount of political information. As to the fashions, it would never do to exclude them from our columns on that day. It is on that day, of all others, the ladies display their magnificent dresses, and discuss, in and out of church, the toilets of their neighbors and the latest modes. Were we to exclude our fashion news and comments we might expect a rebellion among the ladies against the Herald. We are not going to do anything so unwise. Besides, the fashions do not come from the lower regions, like the Black Crook, the Devil's Auction and the plays generally. If they do not exactly come from heaven, they are a necessary part of our earthly and social existence. The news of exciting events, too, must be given, or we should lose the thread of the world's history. The loss of one day's news, in this fast age, would leave an irreparable blank that succeeding days could not fill. But with all this, we are determined to range ourselves with the churches, on Sunday, in the war between them and the Devil's places of amusement. We think we are on the right side; still, it is doubtful which side will win in the interesting rivalry now going on. As an earnest of our fixed purpose we commence to-day to exclude theatrical reading, and to give in its place interesting religious matter.

The Nominations for the State Legislature.

Some of the republican journals, which always affect a certain amount of honesty about election time, are making a fuss over the nomination of notorious lobby agents and purchasable representatives for the next Legislature, by their party friends in different districts of the State. This is all nonsense, and the people are tired of such transparent shams. A few years ago a New York officeholder, who was in receipt of a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year, was boasting to a friend of his good fortune in being in a position to spend ten thousand dollars a year and save as much more. "But how can that be?" inquired his friend, "when you say your salary is only twenty-five hundred dollars?" "Do you mean to intimate that you steal the rest?" "Well," was the reply, "suppose I do steal it? I don't put it in my pocket and take it out of the country, like some of these French and English speculators do; but I spend it at home like a gentleman, among my friends." The Senators, Assemblymen and lobby agents can make the same plea, and its force will no doubt be admitted by all the whiskey dealers and whiskey drinkers at the State capital.

The greater the number of rogues that can be sent to Albany next session the better. The country is rich and can afford to be robbed for a little while longer; and one more year of the State Legislature under the present constitution may be a blessing to the community, on the principle that when matters are at their worst they are sure to mend. At present it is a mere farce to keep up the expensive establishments known as State prisons at Auburn, Sing Sing and Clinton. The inmates should all be liberated and elected to legislative and corporation offices. But as they would steal less than the men who have been chosen to such positions for the last twelve or fifteen years, such a policy may not be desirable at this time. Let us fill up the Senate and Assembly next session with the biggest rascals that can be found in the State, and see how far they will go. We may by such means exert a reform even from the existing Constitutional Convention, and, by giving the Albany thieves their full swing next year, protect the State against their depredations in the future.

Washington Office Brokers.

We find adroit in the newspapers a curious document, which is given as a letter from John B. Haskin to President Johnson, dated "Fordham, Westchester county, New York, March 21, 1866," recommending General Slocum (after his defeat as a candidate for Secretary of State of this Commonwealth) as a good man for the office of Collector of this port. This letter, as it appears, was placed in the hands of one Felix McCloskey, to be delivered to the President, and, being so delivered, was endorsed on the back by Mr. Johnson, thus:—

Refered to Coyle, Wendell and Florence, per F. McCloskey.

Then follow the comments of McCloskey, as follows:—

My interviews with Johnny Coyle, Correll Wendell and Tom Florence have not been satisfactory. They have opened an intelligence office in the White House, where, as office brokers, they sell offices and contracts in the gift of the President and the Executive departments. This kitchen cabinet of office brokers insisted on my securing them \$20,000 for General Slocum's appointment—\$10,000 in cash and \$10,000 in assignments of his salary in advance. Of course I, as the friend of General Slocum, with scorn and indignation rejected the infamous proposition.

This system might pass current among the pot-house

philicians of New York city, but is disgraceful at the national capital. Johnny Coyle is an adventurer, Correll Wendell is a Dugald Dalgetty, under all administrations, and poor Tom Florence is a good-natured parrot, looking like an old clo' Jew pedler, but disguise everybody by insisting that he strikingly resembles the late immortal statesman, Daniel S. Dickinson. I repeat that money should have defeated so true a patriot and able general as Slocum, and that such a nonentity as Slocum should have been appointed. Slight true it is, as exemplified in this case, that "Republics are ungrateful." FELIX McCLOSKEY.

It next appears that this precious document and others were lost with his pocketbook, by McCloskey, on his way to Albany to look after the late democratic convention, and that the finder, thinking this Haskin letter and its endorsements too good to be kept from the world, has published them. The whole budget may be a fabrication; but if so, it is one which calls for a positive refutation from the parties concerned. There is nothing out of the way of the accepted code of the politicians in the Haskin letter; but as the shortest way to get at the truth or falsity of the serious matters appended, we call upon Mr. Haskin to say whether he did or did not write the aforesaid letter given in his name.

The Fashions.

The races at Jerome Park and the summer-like weather of the past week brought out the belles of the metropolis in the brightest and gayest of fall toilettes. It is an agreeable feature of the independence and good taste of American ladies to see that our modistes are obliged to modify and harmonize the extreme peculiarities of the fashions dictated from Paris. The prevailing color in dresses and bonnets among the fair patronesses of Jerome Park was blue, and interminable trails mingled with the coquettish short dresses that came into vogue last spring. The becoming little Fanchon still graces fashionable heads and nestles beside preposterous chignons. Ornaments of gold are much used, but do not necessarily portend a return to specie payments on the part of the wearers' husbands. Satin and velvet trimmings are seen on many of the crapes and tulle hats, and there are already indications of a return to crowns and curtains in the matter of bonnets. Lace strings are extremely fashionable, and streamers of narrow ribbon wear in the wake of every belle. There is little novelty in cloaks to be seen outdoors yet, as the Indian summer still encourages handsome short suits, with elaborately ornamented overskirts and bodies of every possible pattern. Jet and lace will be the principal materials in trimmings this season. On evening dresses bands and bows of velvet form strange geometrical figures. There is a rumor that ribbons of immense width will be worn this season, not only as sashes, but also in the hair, on dresses, and tied around the upper part of the sleeve. The Bismarck brown is still preferred in toilettes, but it cannot hold sway very long, for a more unbecoming color never emanated from the sanctum of Madame Fashion. About the beginning of next month the winter styles all will be ready for the inspection and selection of the ladies, and Broadway will again witness the excitement of opening day. The fickle goddess that rules modistes and their customers is already preparing strange surprises for her subjects in Gotham.

The Mexican Republic—Juarez Re-elected President.

Our dates from Mexico city are to the 13th instant. The exciting political contest for the Presidency is ended, and Benito Juarez is re-elected President. The States of Mexico and Guadalupe gave him a majority, and the principal States of the interior heard from him, by large majorities, in his favor. We are somewhat surprised that the city of Mexico has thus given its vote; for the federal district and the populous State of Puebla were supposed to be in favor of Porfirio Diaz. Diaz, however, stood but little chance against Juarez, as we have often said. Moreover, Diaz never gave his assent to run against the great Indian, for, in common with most of the Mexican statesmen, he deemed it the wisest political measure to re-elect the present ruler. It is a good sign for Mexico when her leading men are willing to waive their personal ambition for the general good. When the entire election reports have been received it will, doubtless, create some surprise to see the unanimity of action in favor of Juarez. Chihuahua, in the north, the sturdiest stronghold of Mexican liberty, will give her vote unanimously; and if in the very fortalice of the Church power, the city of Mexico, the election has gone for Juarez, then there can be no doubt that the second most reliable hold of the clergy, Durango, has also gone in the same direction.

The reinstating of Juarez is the most salient proof required to show to Europe that Mexico never wanted the empire, and never invited the intervention, except through the brains of half a dozen disappointed and unprincipled partisans of the Church party, who, to be restored to their ruinous rule, were willing to drown the country in blood. They found Napoleon only too willing to seize the opportunity for which he had been waiting. The history of the intervention need not be enlarged upon. Napoleon tried to prove to the world that the people had almost unanimously elected Maximilian to the throne, and French interests were so powerful that three-fourths of the world believed it. How true it was is seen by the calculation of Mr. Malaspina, editor of *L'Opinion Nationale*, who, when Bazaine took the vote in August, 1863, calculated that "seven-eighths of the population of Mexico and twenty-nine thirds of its territory were beyond the lines of French protection, while the territory which they occupied was overrun by seventy-two hostile guerrilla bands, averaging from seventy to three hundred men each." This evidence is now more than confirmed by the re-election of the very man whom the allies first, and the French afterwards, absolutely refused to recognize as the head of the Mexican nation. Napoleon, in fact, was willing to treat with the Mexican republic long before the departure of Bazaine, but was desirous of first having Juarez overthrown. French intrigue, with the hope of bringing this about, tried hard to effect this measure and place Orfega in power; failing in this, it gave strength to the late Don Quixote movement of Santa Ana—all with the hope of strengthening Napoleon before the world, and, by placing some weak government in Mexico, finding some chance of making the country recognize the enormous Mexican war debt which now gives such powerful aid to the enemies of Napoleon upon the soil of France.

The Mexican people had other interests at stake than those which usually hang upon an

election. The great point for which they aimed was to prove to the world that they endorsed the action of their dictatorial government during the whole period of the intervention. By the election of Juarez they have done this. By this election they have given us, too, the strongest hopes that they have inaugurated an era of peace and prosperity. We hear of no outbreaks in any part of the country. Even the province of Tamaulipas, which is so often plunged into trouble by the Texas revolutionary adventures on the Rio Grande, is now quiet.

Mexico is to-day where she was at the time of the allied intervention. Financially she was then almost exhausted. Her foreign debt has, however, been scarcely increased by three millions of dollars. The exhaustive war which she has maintained, solely from her own resources, is the best proof of her immense internal wealth. It is the best proof, too, of what those resources might become were they unrolled by peace.

The only difference between the Mexico of 1862 and the Mexico of to-day is that the people have been greatly improved by the foreign war they have been waging. At the former period the civil struggle against Church despotism had left many minor contending elements in the country, which, in a common cause against the French, became united, thus eradicating the contention so fruitful of revolution. Notwithstanding all this, it is true that the liberal government has many difficulties before it. They arise principally from the lack of education among the masses. This education can never be well commenced until the landed property is more equally divided, for now the feudalism of the country is a direct barrier to educational progress. Estates consisting of from two to three thousand square miles, like those of the Sanchez brothers, of Coahuila, and Flores, of Durango, cannot flourish if the poor people upon them are educated.

In the upsetting of the Church power and the French intervention Mexico has undoubtedly gained immensely in the march of civilization. Their last election is a virtual endorsement of all the principles for which they have been fighting for so many years. These are embodied in their constitution of 1857 and their "Laws of Reform" of 1859. They are as follows:—The breaking down of State rights; freedom of the press; separation of Church and State; religious freedom; army subordinate to civil power; opening of the country to immigration. These principles are the creed of the present Mexican government. They are the same which the French intervention aimed to overthrow. They are the creed which the Mexican people by the election of Juarez have again endorsed. As they are the same principles which we profess we cannot blame Mexico for upholding them even by the sword.

The Herald—Wonderful Rumors.

A Cincinnati paper says "it is rumored that Roscoe Conkling will sue the Herald for libel, claiming fifty thousand dollars damages for publishing doggerel verses ridiculing his late speech." Our Western contemporary might have added that it is also rumored that Roscoe Conkling is getting up a pony purse of fifty thousand dollars to present to the Herald writer who translated that famous speech into the magnificent blank verse of Paradise Lost.

The Cincinnati paper aforesaid notices the fact, as somewhat remarkable, that the name of James Gordon Bennett has suddenly disappeared from the Herald. Our contemporaries of the West and the East, in their solicitude about James Gordon Bennett, remind us of a little anecdote. Once upon a time the famous Alcibiades, finding that the Athenians had nothing for their street corner gossip but himself, took a splendid dog, known by everybody, and, cutting off his tail, sent him yelping through the city. When asked why he did this, the facetious Greek replied that it was to give the Athenians something new to talk about.

The Nicolson Pavement.

Many experiments in pavement have been made in this city at the expense of our well-burdened taxpayers, but none ever made seems to hold forth such promise of a good result as the above named pavement now in use on Mercer street. Regarded only from a theoretical point of view, this would seem to combine nearly every requisite of a perfect pavement. That the material is mainly pine wood seems to be against the durability of the structure, but experience has sufficiently shown, and not in pavement merely, that elasticity is a better element to secure than mere density and hardness, where a surface is to be subjected to great wear and tear. No conceivable pavement could secure this element better than does the one in Mercer street; and, at the same time, the most is made of the pine by the surface being formed of the end of the fibre, well supported at very short intervals by a closely rammed concrete of tar and gravel.

Practically the pavement seems a great success; the comparatively little noise made, the easy movement secured, and the economy of horseflesh and vehicles, are likely to commend it entirely to such sufferers as our people have been from granite, as combined in the Russ and Belgian plans. Jobbery aside, this pavement ought to be a cheap one, and this fact is, of course, greatly in its favor. If the travel in Broadway is cited as too much for the new pavement to stand any length of time, it would hardly be too much to say that it would be an economy to have it in that thoroughfare, though it had to be newly laid once a year.

Waiting for Something to Turn Up.

Lord Stanley, at a dinner given to the British Ministry in Manchester, said of the Alabama question that it "still remained open, but that England had all along dealt with America in a friendly temper in this discussion, and time was already soothing the irritation which might have arisen on either side of the Atlantic." This is the present position, then, of England on this case. She is waiting on time, with the question open, and supposes that we are forgetting that there ever was such a ship as that notorious British pirate. Mr. Seward, we must here suppose, has not recently jogged the memory of her Majesty's government on this topic. Our Premier holds that it is the part of wisdom not to think too much, and this Alabama discussion is, perhaps, one of the things he has laid aside as profitless and vain; but when this weary and worn old gentleman retires to his home, as he will do soon, there will be a change in this respect, and England will find that we do not forget so soon.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1867.
11:30 o'clock P. M.

The Committee to Investigate the Affairs of the late President Johnson's Department, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department, that are present in the city, met to-day, but as no witnesses were on hand nothing was done in the way of business. The committee adjourned until Tuesday next, when it is expected that Senator Beck-alew will be here.

The Southern Reconstruction Bill in a Financial Point of View.

The appropriation made by Congress at the extra session in July last to defray the expenses of reconstruction, and the Military Districts has all been expended, and a deficiency of several thousand dollars exists, which has to be provided for at the next session. The cost of reconstruction thus far in the several Districts is ascertained to be approximately as follows:—First District, General Schofield commanding, \$190,000; Second District, General Sickles commanding, \$240,000; Third District, General Pope commanding, \$175,000; Fourth District, General Ord commanding, \$400,000; Fifth District General Sheridan commanding, \$350,000.

Sale of a Rebel Steamer.

The cigar steamer Preston, captured on the ways in Charleston harbor when that city surrendered to the federal forces at the close of the rebellion, has been purchased by a Washingtonian, and will be moved in two and converted into two long boats.

Secretary Seward's Movements.

Secretary Seward has written for some time, Frederick W. Seward, that he will return on Tuesday evening next. The Political Canvass in Richmond—Fears of a Disturbance—The Chances for a Conservative Success.

I learn from Richmond, Va., this evening that the political canvass is going forward actively. Working committees of both parties composed of white and colored men are urging the claims of each ticket. Money is being spent freely. It is stated that the radicals received \$10,000 from this city yesterday. Much excitement is prevailing on many express fear of a serious disturbance on the day of the election. A large force of military will be brought into the city to preserve order.

Complete returns from the revision of registration show the voting population of Richmond city to be as follows:—Whites, 5,000; negroes, 6,021; negro majority, 921. Of the negro vote it is safe to say that five hundred do not belong in the corporation, and that two hundred have forgotten the names under which they registered. This was illustrated in the vote on the appropriation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The white radical vote of the city is about two hundred and fifty.

The Southern Railroads Committee.

The Railroad Commissioners Committee left Richmond to-day on the 1:30 P. M. train for Charleston. They will probably stop at Wilmington, N. C., and collect evidence on the subject of their investigation.

The total indebtedness